

by the mere consideration of the cost of assembling the legislature every year. Nor can I consent that these judges shall be elected by ballot, and nobody else. I am for the ballot, and I would apply the principle to the election of every officer in the government. I would make no distinction—and permit me to say that the remark of my distinguished friend was well said, on that subject. He thought that it was necessary to restrict the ballot for the purpose of preserving a peculiar institution in Kentucky. I have never heard such an argument before.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. The gentleman will pardon me, but he neither could have heard me nor read my printed speech.

The remark I made was, that I was attached, from long habit, to the *ratio voti* system of voting; and that the reasons which perhaps had induced other states to adopt and practice the system of voting by ballot, did not, and would not exist here, as they were supposed to exist there, so long as we cherished and maintained our present domestic institutions. Not that the *ratio voti* system was necessary to maintain these institutions, but that the maintenance of them would obviate the necessity for the existence of those causes which have driven other states to the adoption of the ballot system.

Mr. R. N. WICKLIFFE. I am very happy to hear the explanation of the gentleman, for I certainly would not like to have such an idea go forth with the sanction of the distinguished gentleman from Nelson. We have had enough of appeals to the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder in Kentucky. There was not a county in the state in which such an appeal had been successful, and what was it that had composed this body as it is, with the sentiments they entertain on this subject? What was it but a sense of justice in the public mind? I go with the gentleman from Henderson (Mr. Dixon) and I expect to vote in favor of his resolution, deciding that you have no right to take the property of the citizen without paying him for it. You have no more right to take it without due compensation than the non-stockholders in a bank have a right to seize on the bank's money—and there is not one man in five hundred who is a stockholder in a bank.

Gentlemen have frequently made allusions to the ancient democracies, and drawn largely from those sources for illustration. But there is a principle, it should be recollect, the discovery of modern times, of which those democracies knew nothing. That is the representative principle. The people here do not meet together now, as they did in olden times, even when it is possible for them to do so. There is not a village in the state, in which the people might not meet and adopt their municipal regulations. Yet do they not elect trustees to whom they confide their business? The principle has become so interwoven with the hearts and customs of the people, that they exercise it even in those cases where they could easily meet *en masse*, and transact their business. But along with that principle has come another, and without it the system would all end in despotism. That is the principle of periodical responsibility on the part of any man delegated to office, to those who delegated him. It is responsibility on the part of the public agent, not only to the people themselves, but to those who come directly to the people, and who alone are competent to bring him to the public scrutiny. That is the principle, and hence I shall vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Nelson. Then we shall have responsibilities directly to the people at the end of eight years, as provided by the committee; but another, and a better, and more efficient responsibility to the people's representatives. I do not contend that the legislature is the people. But they are the representatives of the people, elected every year, and coming fresh from the people, and they are the proper depositaries of the duty of holding to accountableness all other officers.

I had not designed to occupy much of the time of the committee, and I rose merely for the purpose of indicating my views in regard to an independent judiciary. I have done so frankly, though perhaps the people of my county may not entertain the same views that I do. They may be, for I ought to know, governed by the views of a distinguished gentleman in Clarke, who is writing and circulating, through the public press, a series of essays in which he takes the very grounds in arguing against an elective judiciary—the same melancholy strains that gentlemen here do against the principle of providing a responsibility on the part of the judiciary to the legislative department of government.

I shall add no more, though perhaps I may avail myself of a parliamentary privilege, if I think proper, and write out my views a little fuller on this subject than I have here delivered them.

Mr. GREY. I desire to occupy for a few moments the attention of the committee, while I give the reasons that will induce me to dissent from the proposition of my respected friend from Nelson. I have been taught, from my earliest infancy, to receive whatever should come from his lips as being dictated by the purest principles of patriotism, and as having been sustained by great and superior wisdom and experience. And I am very sorry that on this occasion, I cannot give my assent to the proposition which the gentleman has suggested. What is that proposition? Why, if I understand it, it is to strike out the third section of the report of the committee on the court of appeals, the words, "that shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment" with a view if I understand correctly, that we may so alter and so frame this constitution which we are called upon to make, that there shall be no distinction in right of the legislature to remove the judges from office, whether by address or by impeachment; and that for any matter for which a judge shall be subject to impeachment and trial by a court that is to consist of the Senate upon oath, he may also be removed by a bare majority of the legislature. Not only judicial but executive officers, as I understand it, from the highest to the lowest, are to be subject to this same tribunal. That is the question that we are now called upon to consider. And I ask you, in considering this question, if it is not necessary to understand why we have three great departments in this government? Why is it that the wisdom of our fathers, who framed our general government, and the wisdom of those who framed all our state governments, have thought proper to divide and distribute the powers of government into three distinct departments, and to give to each department a separate body of magistracy? If I understand the great principle that has made this experiment of a free government successful, it is that there has entered into it the provision which never before entered into any government: that those three departments should be separate and independent. And this too notwithstanding the position of the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. R. N. Wickliffe,) that they cannot be independent of each other. It has been my learning that these departments of government operate as checks and balances on each other, and thus the one would prevent the other from exercising any power which did not properly belong to it. If these are true principles, if they lie at the foundation of our government, and are worth maintaining and preserving in the constitution that we are called upon to frame, I ask you if the proposition of the gentleman from Nelson is not calculated to subvert and destroy them. It seems to me they would crumble into dust. Now, what are the arguments that gentlemen offer in support of that proposition, and what reasons do they give her, why this principle should be changed—a principle which has been sanctioned by the authority of every state in the union, and by the constitution of the United States itself. I ask, sir, what reasons do gentlemen give for going thus against the experience and the history of the country from its foundation to the present time. Why, the gentleman says this is a republican government, and here the great republican principle is that the majority must rule, and that they can do so wrong. That is the position, the only principle that my honorable friend has urged as a reason for making this radical change, as I conceive it to be in the principles of our constitution. I will go as far as any man, in saying that a majority of the people have the right to rule, and to frame and fashion their government as they think will

best secure their rights, but how and when are they to do it? Here is the place, and we are delegated to do it. Here the majority of the people are heard, and they have a right to frame, and I trust we shall frame such a government as is of very great importance, and I am desirous therefore, that my views in relation to it, however humble they may be, shall be known to my immediate constituents.

Since then that objection prevail if the people, acting here in their sovereign capacity through their representatives, think that the great ends of government, the security of the life, liberty and property of the citizens of the state, will be better attained by having the provision in the constitution, that our department of the government shall not be interfered with or removed by another department—although it may be as the gentleman has said the representatives of the people, unless they can get two thirds of their number to concur therewith. We have the same right to engrave that principle on the constitution, and it will be as republican, as they thought proper to place it in the power of a bare majority of the legislature to override and control the other departments of the government.

It seems to me that all the reasons that gentlemen have offered for this change, amount to nothing more than that. The honorable gentleman from Fayette has gone into a history of the judiciary of England, to state and show us that the judiciary there is independent. Why, from the gentleman's speech, I presume that he thinks that it is far better and more independent than any judiciary we have now, or that we will have, after we have organized it on the plan proposed in the report now under consideration. He tells us that the judges there are subject and responsible to a majority of the parliament, and not to two thirds. He told us at the same time, that these judges derive their power and authority by appointment from the king. Is there no difference here? Is there no difference in the proposition that is now before the committee? Do we propose that any king shall bestow this appointment upon the judges, or that any other one in *casu* shall do it? No, sir, the proposition here is that the people in their sovereign capacity shall elect these judges. And I ask if it would not be the height of folly and absurdity when they give them the right to elect their judges, to say we will give to a bare majority, an accidental majority, of the legislature, who are elected by the same power, not for the purpose of making judges, but to attend to the legislation of the country, the right to turn out all the judges in the commonwealth, for some difference in opinion that they may conceive to exist between them. It would seem to me, that instead of this responsibility that the gentleman speaks of, he is building up a power to tear down and destroy what the people themselves have set up. If they are qualified to elect men to discharge the duties of the office of judge, ought they to be a power above the people, a bare majority of another department of this government to make, to tear down and demolish what the people have built up. It seems to me a strange fallacy that has got into the heads of some of my friends. But the gentleman says there will not be a sufficient responsibility to the people, or to any other appointing power. Now, would it not be quite as proper that the people should appoint some power to regulate the legislature? They are both selected as the agents of the people. And would it not be quite as plausible to say that there should be some tribunal to overrule and investigate the acts of the legislature before they should operate on the people. This very provision requires that all these judges shall go out at the end of eight years; and if you adopt the report, one of them is to go out at the expiration of every two years. Is not that a responsibility directly to the people, and one that will affect them as soon as the responsibility of the representatives in the legislature will be thrown back upon them? I presume my friend from Fayette is the only gentleman here who is in favor of annual sessions of the legislature. If there was anything that did most to bring about this convention in my section of the country, it was the fact that the people complained of the legislation of the country—that there was too much of it—that the legislature met here annually, and were engaged in passing all manner of laws which before they could be fairly understood, or their effects tested, were half of them modified, enlarged, or repealed, until the gentleman himself, with all his legal knowledge, would find it difficult to track out the law on some particular subject. It seems to me that this was one of the reasons why this convention was called together. And it will certainly be engrained on the constitution that the legislature shall not meet other than once in two years.

And then the same responsibility would exist in regard to one of these judges as there would in regard to the legislature itself. They would be directly responsible to the people, (both the judge and the legislature,) and within the same period of time, but what the bad effects that would result from the non-responsibility of the gentleman? Why, whenever a legislature should come into existence, it would be the duty of the people, to receive whatever should come from his lips as being dictated by the purest principles of patriotism, and as having been sustained by great and superior wisdom and experience. And I am very sorry that on this occasion, I cannot give my assent to the proposition which the gentleman has suggested. What is that proposition? Why, if I understand it, it is to strike out the third section of the report of the committee on the court of appeals, the words, "that shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment" with a view if I understand correctly, that we may so alter and so frame this constitution which we are called upon to make, that there shall be no distinction in right of the legislature to remove the judges from office, whether by address or by impeachment; and that for any matter for which a judge shall be subject to impeachment and trial by a court that is to consist of the Senate upon oath, he may also be removed by a bare majority of the legislature. Not only judicial but executive officers, as I understand it, from the highest to the lowest, are to be subject to this same tribunal. That is the question that we are now called upon to consider. And I ask you, in considering this question, if it is not necessary to understand why we have three great departments in this government? Why is it that the wisdom of our fathers, who framed our general government, and the wisdom of those who framed all our state governments, have thought proper to divide and distribute the powers of government into three distinct departments, and to give to each department a separate body of magistracy? If I understand the great principle that has made this experiment of a free government successful, it is that there has entered into it the provision which never before entered into any government: that those three departments should be separate and independent. And this too notwithstanding the position of the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. R. N. Wickliffe,) that they cannot be independent of each other. It has been my learning that these departments of government operate as checks and balances on each other, and thus the one would prevent the other from exercising any power which did not properly belong to it. If these are true principles, if they lie at the foundation of our government, and are worth maintaining and preserving in the constitution that we are called upon to frame, I ask you if the proposition of the gentleman from Nelson is not calculated to subvert and destroy them. It seems to me they would crumble into dust. Now, what are the arguments that gentlemen offer in support of that proposition, and what reasons do they give her, why this principle should be changed—a principle which has been sanctioned by the authority of every state in the union, and by the constitution of the United States itself. I ask, sir, what reasons do gentlemen give for going thus against the experience and the history of the country from its foundation to the present time. Why, the gentleman says this is a republican government, and here the great republican principle is that the majority must rule, and that they can do so wrong. That is the position, the only principle that my honorable friend has urged as a reason for making this radical change, as I conceive it to be in the principles of our constitution. I will go as far as any man, in saying that a majority of the people have the right to rule, and to frame and fashion their government as they think will

best secure their rights, but how and when are they to do it? Here is the place, and we are delegated to do it. Here the majority of the people are heard, and they have a right to frame, and I trust we shall frame such a government as is of very great importance, and I am desirous therefore, that my views in relation to it, however humble they may be, shall be known to my immediate constituents.

Since then that objection prevail if the people, acting here in their sovereign capacity through their representatives, think that the great ends of government, the security of the life, liberty and property of the citizens of the state, will be better attained by having the provision in the constitution, that our department of the government shall not be interfered with or removed by another department—although it may be as the gentleman has said the representatives of the people, unless they can get two thirds of their number to concur therewith. We have the same right to engrave that principle on the constitution, and it will be as republican, as they thought proper to place it in the power of a bare majority of the legislature to override and control the other departments of the government.

It seems to me that all the reasons that gentlemen have said has had the effect of

Mr. KAVANAUGH. It is with great difficulty that I have brought my mind to the point of addressing this committee, and giving the reasons that will influence my vote, both to the committee and to the country. But sir, the attitude which I occupy here, and the relation which I sustain to the constituency which sent me to this body, make it necessary that I define the reasons that shall induce me to give the vote which I shall give upon the question, which is now under consideration. That there have been great and general complaints throughout the state of Kentucky, as to the non-responsibility of the judiciary of the country, cannot be denied. There is scarcely a dissenting voice among all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, that there is no practical responsibility, so far as the judges of the court are concerned, and I myself have ever been in favor of an efficient mode, if it can be devised, of reaching the judiciary of the country, for any malfeasance in office. I took that position before my constituents, and came here with the understanding, that so far at least as the county officers were concerned, my views and those of my constituents were with the report of the committee. And we have the question now to meet in regard to the re-eligibility of the judges, and of all other officers in the commonwealth, as their mode of redress in consequence of the malfeasance of the officers to the trust which has been reposed in him. Henceforth, sir, even though a judge may have abused the discretionary power vested in him, even though he may not have come up to the line in which a majority of the people would like the judge to walk, and which nevertheless, would not be sufficient ground of removal, either by impeachment or address, they have remained quiet, and why? For the simple fact that they had no other remedy than going before the legislature.

But throwing that out of the question entirely, any man who may be elected by the people to the office of judge will probably be competent to discharge the duties of his office correctly. I have no doubt the people will make proper selections. But there is one other view of the subject which has occurred to my mind, to which I will simply call the attention of the committee, and I have done.

There have, perhaps, been fewer attempts made in Kentucky to remove judges from office than there would have been, from the fact that this mode of removing them by a vote of two-thirds of the legislature, was regarded as rather a difficult mode than otherwise, by which to accomplish anything. The people at this time are looking to the re-eligibility of the judges, and of all other officers in the commonwealth, as their mode of redress in consequence of the malfeasance of the officers to the trust which has been reposed in him. Henceforth, sir, even though a judge may have abused the discretionary power vested in him, even though he may not have come up to the line in which a majority of the people would like the judge to walk, and which nevertheless, would not be sufficient ground of removal, either by impeachment or address, they have remained quiet, and why? For the simple fact that they had no other remedy than going before the legislature.

What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a judge is acting improperly? Why the judge will be kept in mind by the people, and when he comes next before them for election, he will be defeated. Ah, sir, there are a thousand things that would influence the legislature in the case of addressing, or in the case of impeaching, which, nevertheless, would have great influence with the people. What now would be the case, were it only when a

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY :::::::::: OCTOBER 22, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

A correspondent of the Kentucky *Tribune*, calls the attention of the people to the importance of building a railroad from Danville to Lexington. A route may be found, it is said, presenting very few obstructions—and the opinion is expressed, that the road, if constructed, will pay a handsome dividend. The object is to unite at Lexington with the road to Louisville. The proposed road would traverse a country inferior in fertility and wealth, to none in the state. The people interested in the work, should at once take the matter in hand—they have the capital to spare—and we know of no better investment for it.

"Ashland" says that a leading democrat and somewhat celebrated political intriguer is now in Washington city, fresh from Georgia, and charged with the important duty of making Mr. Cobb, of that state, speaker of the next house of representatives in congress. It is hoped that the democratic free-soil vote may be secured to Mr. Cobb, because of his refusal to sign the Calhoun Manifesto.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, met in Louisville last week. The attendance was highly respectable and we are informed that much important and interesting business was transacted. The *Chronicle* contains the following list of officers, elected on Friday last:

Charles Eginton, of Winchester, G. W. P.; A. S. Walker, of Louisville, G. W. A.; A. Monroe, of Frankfort, G. S.; Wm. Kendrick, of Louisville, Treasurer; D. L. Adair, of Hawsville, Grand Conductor; S. P. Reeser, of Louisville, G. Sentinel; James Young, of Louisville, G. Chaplain.

The salary of the Grand Scribe was fixed at \$300 per annum, by a vote of about 50 to 30.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS.—Mr. CARD, the agent for the publishers of the above work is now in our city.

The present edition is prepared by S. R. BIGELOW, Esq., is very beautifully printed, and we are assured by the agent, contains literal copies of the Constitutions of the several States of this Union. The importance of this work to the Delegates of the Convention, can hardly be estimated by dollars and cents, and we respectfully suggest to that honorable body, the propriety of securing, if practicable, a number of copies for the use of the Convention. Our State Library does not contain a copy of the Constitutions of the several States. The edition now before us is just printed, and is handsomely embellished. A specimen copy may be seen at this office.

We regret to learn from the Georgetown *Advertiser*, of Friday last, that our friend FRENCH, the editor of that paper, is confined to his room by severe indisposition. He has our best wishes for his speedy restoration to his accustomed good health.

HOGS AND PORK PACKING.—The Louisville *Courier* of Saturday says: "We hear, as yet, of no contracts for hogs this season. There will be a considerable accession of packers here, and we anticipate that Louisville will do a more extensive business in the hog killing line this winter, than ever before." Under the commercial head, the editor of the same paper says: "Bayers of hogs are by no means anxious to enter the market, and in fact we hear of no inquiry. The general dullness that has pervaded the provision markets for many months has checked all thoughts of speculation. We understand that the farmers and draymen in various sections of the state anticipate prices to open at \$1 net. This we think is much higher than buyers will contract for, and in the absence of transactions or offers we of course cannot state the rates that are likely to be obtained. We are informed that the number of hogs in the state is ample, with no fears of light supplies."

MAJ. GAINES' ACCEPTANCE OF THE GOVERNORSHIP OF OREGON.—"Ashland," the Washington correspondent of the *Louisville Courier*, says, the acceptance by Major Gaines of the governorship of Oregon has impressed a good deal of satisfaction to our friends at head quarters. He is admirably adapted for the place, and his administration will, beyond a peradventure, reflect credit upon himself, and be productive of the greatest benefit to the territory and its citizens. It is expected that he will leave early in November by a government vessel that will sail from New York.

SHOCKING DEATH.—The Rockville, Ind., Whig, of the 5th inst., states that on Saturday night previous, the house of Mr. Browner, a resident of Sugar Creek in Park county, was consumed by fire, and with it the body of Mrs. Browner, his wife. It is stated that not a bone or cinder of her remains was left.

At the August election in Indiana, the vote stood \$1,500 for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, to 57,418 against it. The total vote of the State was 149,749.

LIBERATION OF JOHN MITCHELL.—An Irish paper says that the British Government have given Mr. Mitchell (the Irish political convict) leave to go wherever he may choose, provided it be not in British territory. It is presumed that he will make his residence in some part of Germany.

HON. MR. KING AND GEN. RILEY.—The New York Express of Saturday evening says: "Private advices received from San Francisco, leave but little hope of the recovery of Thomas Butler King, the M. C. from Georgia. His vote at the organization of the House would be a most important one, but there is but little probability that he will be present. The same letter states Gen. Riley cannot recover, and that the dysentery was very severe through the whole month of August."

AFFRAY IN WAYNE COUNTY.—We learn by a letter received from a gentleman living in Monticello, that a serious affray occurred about 7½ miles from that place, on the evening of the 1st inst., in which Mr. Wm. Bates received wounds which caused his death three days after their infliction. It appears that Bates, having a writ to take the person of a man named James Lockhart, proceeded for that purpose, together with several other persons, to the house of Lockhart, who met them as they entered and stabbed Bates so severely as to cause his death. After considerable difficulty Lockhart was secured, and is now confined in the jail at Monticello.—*Dansville Tribune*.

By telegraph to the *Louisville Courier*.

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE NIAGARA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

The cholera is decreasing in all parts of Europe. The total deaths in England since June 1, are 13,000.

ROME.—The Pope's Manifesto was received with feelings of disappointment and resentment in all quarters, which feeling was especially participated in by the French soldiers, several of whom have been put under arrest for tearing down the Manifesto. The French Military disapproving of Papal Governmental orders are waiting orders from France. The Cardinals are not walking the streets fearing the fury of the populace. The victims marked out by the inquisitorial decree walk about freely. The Pope relies upon Austria and Spain and has been promised funds from Russia, and imagines that public opinion will finally favor him. From a debate on Roman affairs in the French Assembly it was inferred that on the troops leaving Rome a fresh revolution would break out.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN ST. LOUIS.—BENTON AND ANT-BENTON.—Senator Benton addressed an immense mass meeting last evening upon the subject of instruction of the Legislature. He refused to answer questions, respectively put, in relation to his future action in Congress upon the subject of slavery. At another mass meeting resolutions were passed condemnatory of Benton's course. Much disorder was created and the police was called out to quiet the disturbance.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S VESSEL.—A vessel arrived at New London, Conn., from Davis' straits. The Captain speaks of hearing of Sir John Franklin's ship in Prince Regent's Inlet, where the native said the ship had remained for four seasons and were still surrounded by ice. The Indians said the crews were all alive and well. This confirms the English accounts of the Niagara.

THE ENGLISH WAR EXPENDITURE.—The letter of Mr. Samuel Gurney, the greatest money dealer in the world, to the Peace Congress at Paris, is really an important state document. He has been in the extensive business of almost national finance for fifty years. It is believed that he turns over nearly fifteen millions sterling of money every year. On "Change" his word is law. To ministers his words are deeds. To the nation this letter is an oracle. He states that two millions of the inhabitants of Europe, in the prime and strength of their lives, have been abstracted from useful and productive labor, and are made consumers only of the good gifts of God and of national wealth. The maintenance of the armies and navies of Europe he calculates at £200,000,000 sterling per annum. Certainly, taking the subject in all its collateral bearings, it cannot well be much less. He adds that, unless different policy is adopted, many of the European nations must become bankrupt in a very few years.

The Cleveland Plaindealer has a letter, dated Ste. Marie river, September 28th, announcing the arrival of Sir John Richardson, from the fruitless search after the lost Polar expedition of Sir John Franklin, of whose dreadful fate among the ice of the Arctic ocean there is left little to doubt. Sir John Richardson, having failed to find the remote clue to the Franklin expedition, is now on his way back to England. He left there in April, 1848, and from the South Sea Marie has made the voyage in and about and five hundred miles and back, by way of Lake of the Woods, Mackenzie's river, &c. After reaching the Arctic ocean, they traveled five hundred miles along the coast. He speaks confidently of the existence of a northern passage; practicability, he says, is another question, the summers being only from 30 to 60 days long. He goes by way of Toronto and Montreal to Boston.—*Lov. Journal*.

The Whig in the city and county of Philadelphia is less, by 9,000, than what it was at the Presidential election last fall, while the Louisville vote falls off but 2,000; and yet our opponents are boasting of their triumph, in the hope that the people will not discover that their aggregate vote is less by upwards of two thousand than it was when Gen. TAYLOR carried the city and county of Philadelphia by more than five thousand.—*Republ.*

Lay but the finger of power upon our press; the first indictment of the Union will strike a blow that will resound throughout the nation. It will bring every democrat to our side. Every liberal man in the United States will rush to the rescue of the liberty of the press. The great cause will protect its fearless champions. Its martyrs will not be without honor even in their own country, and money will flow in streams into our purse, and a wreath of glory will entwine our humble bough. Touch us, then, if they dare.—*Cuon*.

The Union seems to have been so well satisfied with the above specimen of "the indignant, in the style of Junius," that it repeats it, in order that its readers may have the full benefit of this choice bit of locofoco rhetoric. But we are sorry to say that the extract is not original in the spirit, whatever it may be in the letter. The writer caught all his fire from the sentiments of Lawyer Meddle, in the following scene between that gentleman and Young Courtly, in the comedy of *Loudon Assurance*. As we quote from memory, any slight variations from the original text will be pardoned:

Young C. Oh, are you here still, Mr. What's-your-name?

Meddle. Sir, Meddle, in the list of attorneys, and editor of the sole organ of the county opposition.

Young C. Well, Meddle, or Puddle, or who-ever you are, you are a bore.

Med. (Aside.) How excessively odd! Mrs. Pert, said I was a pig. Now, I'm a boar! I wonder what they'll make of me next?

Young C. Mr. Thingamy, will you take a word of advice?

Med. Feel honored.

Young C. Get out.

Med. Do you mean to—I don't understand.

Young C. Delighted to quicken your apprehension. You are an ass, Meddle.

Med. Ha! ha! another quadruped! Yes, beautiful. (Aside.) I wish he'd call me something libelous; but that would be too much to expect. (Aside.) Any thing else?

Young C. Some miserable, pettifogging, eaves-dropping, scandal-mongrel scoundrel.

Med. Good. Ha! ha!

Young C. What do you mean by laughing at me?

Med. Ha! ha! ha! Excellent! delicious!

Young C. Mr. —, are you ambitious of a kick?

Med. Very, very—go on—kick—go on! Lay but the foot of power upon our person, and money will flow in streams into our purse, and a wreath of glory will entwine our humble bough. So go on! Kick! By all means, kick! Touch us, then, if they dare!

Young C. Oh, to the Devil! (Exit.)

Med. There! There! There's a chance lost—now! I have no objection in saying, that, in another minute, I should have been kicked; literally kicked—a legal luxury. Costs, damages, and actions, come up like sky-rockets in my a-piring heart, with golden tails reaching to the infinity of my hopes. Ha! Who comes this way? Mr. Verdant, the gardener, and Mr. Hamilton's man. Their talk is about the new house he is to hire near Lady Courtly's. Ha! ha! Courtly versus Hamilton—images, problematical—Meddle, chief witness for plaintiff—guinea a day—professional man! I'll sit behind this bush, and take down their conversation verbatim. So!

No one who is familiar with the course of the *Union* can doubt that in the magnificient defiance it utters above, as well as in the kitchen gossip it aspires to gather, it emulates the style and bearing of Lawyer Meddle. "Touch us, if you dare!" says the *Union*. "Kick us; by all means kick us!" exclaims Lawyer Meddle. "Money

will flow in streams into our purse," says the *Union*. "Costs, &c., rise up like sky-rockets," said Lawyer Meddle. The patient reader can carry out the parallel still farther. Really, the plagiarism, as it respects the language, sentiments, and individual characteristics of the lawyer of the comedy, is too gross and palpable even for a locofoco journalist.—*Republ.*

A meeting of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce was held on the 12th inst., at which resolutions were passed strongly in favor of Whitney's great Pacific Railroad project. We intended to publish the resolution, but are unable to find room for them this morning.—*Lou. Cour.*

PEPS.—Keep pushing; if you run against a snow-bank or rail-fence, do not go back, but push forward, or to one side, and go on. It is no use to stop and lament; it will not help the matter in the least. Tears never healed a stream or dug through a mountain. Push ever, keep pushing, and your fortune is half made, and your immortality is secured.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE National Long Term Life Assurance Society, of New York, has been formed, and is now in operation.

THE LIFE INSURANCE.

The National Long Term Life Assurance Society, of New York, has been formed, and is now in operation.

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000.—SURPLUS, \$255,000.

THE under-signed, as Agent for the above Institution, is prepared to receive premiums for life insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject.

This Company has a Local Board of Directors in the City of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board, a portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the policy-holders, in real estate, as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been adjusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to those who are disposed to insure.

Printed statements explanatory of the business, and the advantages of life insurance, will be furnished on application.

At Office on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.

Dr. J. M. MILLIS, Medical Examiner.

Frankfort, Oct. 1849.—11. wss 31 Committee.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut Plates, &c.

On Main street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 20 Platt street, New York.

Oct. 4, 1849.—d.

CHARLES MULLER,

W HOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,

N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati.

Pilot Biscuit; Water Crackers;

Soda Crackers; Graham Crackers, &c.

Always on hand at the lowest price.

Country Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.

Cincinnati, October 4—d.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut Plates, &c.

On Main street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 20 Platt street, New York.

Oct. 4, 1849.—d.

CHARLES MULLER,

W HOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,

N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati.

Pilot Biscuit; Water Crackers;

Soda Crackers; Graham Crackers, &c.

Always on hand at the lowest price.

Country Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.

Cincinnati, October 4—d.

CHARLES MULLER,

W HOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,

N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati.

Pilot Biscuit; Water Crackers;

Soda Crackers; Graham Crackers, &c.

Always on hand at the lowest price.

Country Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, Jr.

Cincinnati, October 4—d.

CHARLES MULLER,

W HOLESALE CANDY FACTORY,

N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati.

Pilot Biscuit; Water Crackers;

Soda Crackers; Graham Crackers, &c.</

John C. Herndon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,
the Admiralty, and will attend to the collection of debts
in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d
door above the Court House.

He will attend to the preparation and prosecu-
tion of all criminal offenders to bountiful hand, for proper-
ty lost, and for arrears of pay.

April 1, 1849—599-11

Ben. Monroe

Associated with him in the practice of law,
his son ANDREW MONROE. They will practice
in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and attend to the collection of debts
in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d
door above the Court House.

He will attend to the preparation and prosecu-
tion of all criminal offenders to bountiful hand, for proper-
ty lost, and for arrears of pay.

April 1, 1849—599-11

B. H. SAYRE'S

English, Classical and Mathematical School
Will commence its next session on the 24th day of
September.

Persons or child Boarders can be well accommodated
August 29, 1849—891-11

Morton & Griswold,

Bookellers, Binders, and Book and Job
Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Have constant on hand a complete assortment of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, Papers of
every description, quantity, and price. All Colleges,
Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small ad-
vance on cost. Wholesale or retail.

April 1, 1849—651-11

KIMBALL'S

DAGUERREAN ROOMS,
OVER PIERSON'S CONCESSIONERY, ST. CLAIR
STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his
Manufactury of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is
prepared to give an exclusive attention to Daguerrean
Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of
Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who
may favor him with their patronage, on the most re-
sponsible terms.

J. A. KIMBALL.

Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849—893

Doctor Geo. Stealey

Will attend regularly to the
Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics
Office—No. 2, Swinton's Row, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

August 31, 1849—893-11

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts

Has resumed the practice of **Physic and Surgery** in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, No. 3,
Swinton's Row, St. Clair street, opposite the Com-
monwealth office.

Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1849—890-11

Fine Cigars.

PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Parizo, Star Prince, P. Illinois, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia, El Leon De Oro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's Cigars, all very fine.

PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

October 6, 1849—897

Fine Tobacco.

FERGUSON'S Extra fine Burra Vista Chewing To-
bacco; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco;
Sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very
fine. In a small box, 100s. PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

October 6, 1849—897

H. P. NEWELL'S

Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory,
Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New
Hotel, MADISON, INDIANA.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BELT
BRACELETS, NECKLACE
AND
MAGNETIC FLUIDS.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT
CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,

A RISING from an impaired, weakly or unhealthy
state of the Nervous or Visceral System.

The astonishing and unprecedented results which
have been achieved by this new and wonderful discovery
of the invigorating powers of Electricity and Magnetism
in the removal of the most serious diseases of the
body, and the recovery to the highest degree of
vigor and health, are now recognized and practiced
in every part of the United States, and a portion
of the several States.

11. The Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States,
embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of
the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original
and Appellate Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts
of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of
Admiralty.

The Lectures by PROFESSOR RANDALL HUNT will treat of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons,
Merchandise and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies.

These Lectures will treat of all Trade, Partnerships, and Corporations, all
Principals and Agents, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates
of Deposit, Notes, Bills, Seals, Cards, &c.

The services of Mr. T. D. HORN, late of New York,
have been secured exclusively for the department of
Historical and Portrait Engraving.

Those by PROFESSOR HENRY A. BULLARD will embrace,
1. The History of the Roman Law, from the earliest
times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the
Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved
and the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the
Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether
derived from France, Spain, or the United
States.

Those by PROFESSOR THEODORE H. MCLELLAN, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights
of the Merchant, the State, and the Colonies, and other
Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts,

Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and
Contract of Maritime Services to Building, Repair-
ing and Salvaging.

2. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize,
and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute
Rights of States in their pacific and hostile rela-
tions, Treaties of Peace, and Private International
Law.

3. The Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States,
embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of
the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original
and Appellate Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts
of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of
Admiralty.

The Lectures by PROFESSOR RANDALL HUNT will treat of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons,
Merchandise and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies.

These Lectures will treat of all Trade, Partnerships, and Corporations, all
Principals and Agents, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates
of Deposit, Notes, Bills, Seals, Cards, &c.

The services of Mr. T. D. HORN, late of New York,
have been secured exclusively for the department of
Historical and Portrait Engraving.

Those by PROFESSOR HENRY A. BULLARD will embrace,
1. The History of the Roman Law, from the earliest
times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the
Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved
and the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the
Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether
derived from France, Spain, or the United
States.

Those by PROFESSOR THEODORE H. MCLELLAN, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights
of the Merchant, the State, and the Colonies, and other
Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts,

Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and
Contract of Maritime Services to Building, Repair-
ing and Salvaging.

2. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize,
and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute
Rights of States in their pacific and hostile rela-
tions, Treaties of Peace, and Private International
Law.

3. The Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States,
embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of
the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original
and Appellate Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts
of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of
Admiralty.

The Lectures by PROFESSOR RANDALL HUNT will treat of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons,
Merchandise and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies.

These Lectures will treat of all Trade, Partnerships, and Corporations, all
Principals and Agents, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates
of Deposit, Notes, Bills, Seals, Cards, &c.

The services of Mr. T. D. HORN, late of New York,
have been secured exclusively for the department of
Historical and Portrait Engraving.

Those by PROFESSOR HENRY A. BULLARD will embrace,
1. The History of the Roman Law, from the earliest
times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the
Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved
and the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the
Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether
derived from France, Spain, or the United
States.

Those by PROFESSOR THEODORE H. MCLELLAN, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights
of the Merchant, the State, and the Colonies, and other
Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts,

Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and
Contract of Maritime Services to Building, Repair-
ing and Salvaging.

2. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize,
and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute
Rights of States in their pacific and hostile rela-
tions, Treaties of Peace, and Private International
Law.

3. The Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States,
embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of
the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original
and Appellate Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts
of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of
Admiralty.

The Lectures by PROFESSOR RANDALL HUNT will treat of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons,
Merchandise and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies.

These Lectures will treat of all Trade, Partnerships, and Corporations, all
Principals and Agents, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates
of Deposit, Notes, Bills, Seals, Cards, &c.

The services of Mr. T. D. HORN, late of New York,
have been secured exclusively for the department of
Historical and Portrait Engraving.

Those by PROFESSOR HENRY A. BULLARD will embrace,
1. The History of the Roman Law, from the earliest
times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the
Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved
and the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the
Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether
derived from France, Spain, or the United
States.

Those by PROFESSOR THEODORE H. MCLELLAN, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights
of the Merchant, the State, and the Colonies, and other
Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts,

Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and
Contract of Maritime Services to Building, Repair-
ing and Salvaging.

2. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize,
and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute
Rights of States in their pacific and hostile rela-
tions, Treaties of Peace, and Private International
Law.

3. The Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States,
embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of
the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original
and Appellate Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts
of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of
Admiralty.

The Lectures by PROFESSOR RANDALL HUNT will treat of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons,
Merchandise and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies.

These Lectures will treat of all Trade, Partnerships, and Corporations, all
Principals and Agents, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates
of Deposit, Notes, Bills, Seals, Cards, &c.

The services of Mr. T. D. HORN, late of New York,
have been secured exclusively for the department of
Historical and Portrait Engraving.

Those by PROFESSOR HENRY A. BULLARD will embrace,
1. The History of the Roman Law, from the earliest
times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the
Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved
and the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the
Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether
derived from France, Spain, or the United
States.

Those by PROFESSOR THEODORE H. MCLELLAN, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights
of the Merchant, the State, and the Colonies, and other
Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts,

Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and
Contract of Maritime Services to Building, Repair-
ing and Salvaging.

2. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize,
and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute
Rights of States in their pacific and hostile rela-
tions, Treaties of Peace, and Private International
Law.

3. The Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States,
embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of
the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original
and Appellate Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts
of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of
Admiralty.

The Lectures by PROFESSOR RANDALL HUNT will treat of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons,
Merchandise and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies.

These Lectures will treat of all Trade, Partnerships, and Corporations, all
Principals and Agents, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates
of Deposit, Notes, Bills, Seals, Cards, &c.

The services of Mr. T. D. HORN, late of New York,
have been secured exclusively for the department of
Historical and Portrait Engraving.

Those by PROFESSOR HENRY A. BULLARD will embrace,
1. The History of the Roman Law, from the earliest
times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the
Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved
and the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the
Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether
derived from France, Spain, or the United
States.

Those by PROFESSOR THEODORE H. MCLELLAN, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights
of the Merchant, the State, and the Colonies, and other
Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts,

Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and
Contract of Maritime Services to Building, Repair-
ing and Salvaging.

2. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize,
and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute
Rights of States in their pacific and hostile rela-
tions, Treaties of Peace, and Private International
Law.

3. The Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States,
embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of
the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original
and Appellate Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts
of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of
Admiralty.